THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1839. | NO. XXI, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1011.)

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPIUM AND ITS BANEFUL EFFECTS.

ILLUSTRATED BY A CHINESE HOGARTH.

The "Chinese Repository" for April, 1837, published at Canton, gives a curious and interesting account of some paintings by a native artist in China street, Canton, named Sinqua. They are on rice paper, six in number, forming a series, designed to exhibit the progress of the opium smoker from health and prosperity to misery and degradation, in fact, they are a counterpart to Hogarth's famous "Rake's Progress." So far as we can ascertain, the idea was original with the painter, and regarded as mere works of art, the pictures are by no means unworthy of notice. The figures and attitudes are well conceived and drawn, and the story clearly carried through.

The account of these pictures by the native artist so aptly illustrates the fearful consequences which result from smoking opium, that I cannot do better than transcribe from the above mentioned periodical, the explanations which accompany the pictures.

The son of a gentleman of fortune, his father dying while he was yet but a youth, comes into possession of the whole family estate. The young man, having no inclination for either business or books, gives himself up to smoking opium and profligacy. In a little time his whole patrimony is squandered, and he becomes entirely dependent on the labor of his wife and child for his daily food. Their poverty and misery are extreme.

No. 1. This picture represents the young man at home, richly attired, in perfect health and vigor of youth. An elegant foreign clock stands on a marble table behind. On the right is a chest of treasure, gold and silver; and on the left, close to his side, is his personal servant, and, at a little distance, a man whom he keeps constantly in his employ, preparing the drug for use from the crude article, purchased and brought to the house.

No. 2. In this he is reclining on a superb sofa, with a pipe in his mouth, surrounded by courtezans, two of whom are young, in the character of musicians. His money now goes without any regard to its amount.

No. 3. After no very long period of indulgence, his appetite for the drug is insatiable, and his countenance sallow and haggard. Emaciated, shoulders high, teeth naked, face black, dozing from morning to night, he becomes utterly inactive.—In this state he sits moping, on a very ordinary couch, with his pipe and other apparatus for smoking lying by his side. At this moment, his wives—or a wife and a concubine—come in; the first, finding the chest emptied of its treasures, stands frowning with astonishment, while the second gazes with wonder at what she sees spread upon the couch.

No. 4. His lands and his houses are now all gone; his couch exchanged for some rough boards and a ragged mattress; his shoes are off his feet, and his face half awry, as he sits bending forwards breathing with great difficulty. His wife and child standing before him, poverty stricken, suffering with hunger; the one in anger, having dashed on the floor all his apparatus for smoking, while the little son, unconscious of any harm, is clapping his hands and laughing at the sport. But he heeds not either the one or the other.

No. 5. His poverty and distress are now extreme, though his appetite grows stronger than ever; he is a dead man. In this plight he scrapes together a few copper coins, and hurries away to one of the smoking houses, to buy a little of the scrapings from the pipe of another smoker, to allay his insatiable cravings.

No. 6. Here his character is fixed—a sot.—Seated on a bamboo chair, he is continually swallowing the faeces of the drug, so foul that tea is required to wash them down his throat. His wife and child are seated near him, with skeins of silk stretched on bamboo reels, from which they are winding it off into balls, thus earning a mere pittance for his and their support, and dragging out from day to day a miserable existence.

These pictures, be it remembered, are entirely the work of a Chinese artist. The explanations, also, are his, translated from the original Chinese.

They give, therefore, the impression of the baneful effect of opium-smoking which facts and observation have made, not upon any individual alone, but upon multitudes of the Chinese; for such pictures are commonly the result, not of a singular notion in the mind of an isolated individual, but of a feeling that widely prevails. They are indications of the general sense of a class, at least of the community.

One fact, in addition, needs to be mentioned.—It appears that the opium may be smoked a second time. Thus after having satisfied the more luxurious appetite of the wealthy customer, the refuse may serve to feed the same depraved appetite in a low class of victims, and thus tend to double the amount of mischief. This appears from the account of the fifth picture of the series and also is abundantly confirmed from other sources—*Charl. Mercury.*

Kill or Cure.—A doctor was employed by a poor man to attend his wife, who was dangerously ill. The doctor gave a hint that he had fears of not being paid. "I have five pounds," said the man to the doctor, "and if you *kill* or *cure*, you shall have them." The woman died in the doctor's hand; and after a reasonable time he called for his five pounds. The man asked the doctor "if he *killed* his wife?" "No." "Did you *cure*?"—"No." "Then," said the poor man, "you have no legal demand."

THE RAINBOW.

[BY CAMPBELL.

The evening was glorious, and light through the trees
Play'd the sunshine and rain-drops, the birds and the breeze,
The landscape, outstretching in loveliness, lay
On the lap of the year, in the beauty of May.

For the Queen of the Spring, as she passed from the vale,
Left her robe on the trees, and her breath on the gale;
And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours,
And flush in her footsteps sprang herbage and flowers.

The skies, like a banner in sunset unroll'd
O'er the west threw their splendour of azure and gold,
But one cloud at a distance rose dense, and increas'd,
Till its margin of black touch'd the zenith, and east.

We gazed on the scenes, while around us they glow'd,
When a vision of beauty appear'd on the cloud;
'Twas not like the Sun, as at mid-day we view,
Nor the Moon, that rolls nightly through star-light and blue.

Like a spirit, it came in the van of a storm!
And the eye and the heart, hail'd its beautiful form,
For it look'd not severe, like an Angel of Wrath,
But its garment of brightness illumed its dark path.

In the hues of its grandeur, sublimely it stood,
O'er the river, the village, the field, and the wood;
And river, field, village, and woodlands grew bright,
As conscious they gave and afforded delight.

'Twas the bow of Omnipotence; bent in His hand,
Whose grasp at Creation the universe spann'd;
'Twas the presence of God, in a symbol sublime;
His vow from the flood to the exit of time!

Not dreadful, as when in the whirlwind he pleads,
When storms are his chariot, and lightnings his steeds,
The black clouds his banner of vengeance unfurl'd,
And thunder his voice to a guilt-stricken world:

In the breath of his presence when thousand expire,
And seas boil with fury, and rocks burn with fire,
And the sword, and the plague-spot, with death strew the plain,
And vultures, and wolves, are the graves of the slain:

Not such was the Rainbow, that beautiful one!
Whose arch was refraction, its key-stone—the Sun;
A pavilion it seemed which the Deity graced,
And Justice and Mercy met there, and embraced.

Awhile, and it sweetly bent over the gloom,
Like Love o'er a death-couch, or Hope o'er the tomb;
Then left the dark scene; when it slowly retired,
As Love had just vanished, or Hope had expired.

I gazed not alone on that source of my song:
To all who behold it, these verses belong;
Its presence to all was the path of the Lord!
Each full heart expanded,—grew warm, and adored!

Like a visit—the converse of friend—or a day,
That bow from my sight, passed for ever away;
Like that visit, that converse, that day—to my heart,
That bow from remembrance can never depart.

'Tis a picture in memory distinctly defined,
With the strong and unperishing colours of mind:
A part of my being beyond my control,
Beheld on that cloud, and transcribed on my soul.

Rival to the Daguerreotype.—If we believe the German papers, Leipmann, of Berlin, has invented a machine for obtaining correct copies of oil colored pictures which is not less ingenious than the Daguerreotype. For some years a little slender man, whom attire denoted poverty, was observed in the Museum of Berlin, where he was to be seen every week. Instead of walking through the galleries and examining the various paintings, he was always in the Flemish room, stationed before the same picture; a potrait of Rembrandt. He would remain there for hours together, his hands behind his back, and his eyes fixed upon the picture.—This was ascribed to eccentricity, whilst it was a serious and singular study, leading to a discovery which will form an era in the history of painting. M. Leipmann was meditating upon the invention of a machine for reproducing oil paintings; and after ten years of persevering labor, he has succeeded beyond all expectation. At his residence are to be seen a hundred copies of that very head of Rembrandt, all of them of scrupulous resemblance to one another. How he has achieved this, is his own secret. When one considers the privations he must have suffered in retaining his idea, one cannot help wishing that his efforts may be rewarded. With the assistance of a trustworthy maid servant, he has labored for many years, night and day, making sealing wax at night to procure a livelihood. The most surprising circumstance is that he did not previously make a complete copy of the picture, but conveyed it home by parts, as he had it in his mind after visiting the museum. Thus on one day it was an eye, on another the nose, on a third a lock of hair that he took home, which must have required whole years for the completion of his task. He has produced with his machine, in one of the rooms of the Royal Museum, and in presence of the directors, 110 copies of Rembrandt's portrait, painted by himself—a picture, the copying of which in the usual way presents the utmost difficulties, according to the opinion of all painters. Leipmann's copies are said to be perfect, and to give the most delicate shades of the color. He asks but a *louis d'or* for a *copy*. His invention excites universal admiration—*Mercury.*

Re-union in Heaven.—How short is the earthly history of a family! A few years, and those who are now embraced in a family circle will be scattered. The children, now the objects of tender solicitude, will have grown up and gone forth to their respective stations in the world. A few years more, and children and parents will have passed from this earthly stage. Their name will no longer be heard in their present dwelling. Their domestic loves and anxieties, happiness and sorrows, will be a lost and forgotten history. Every heart in which it was written will be mouldering in the dust. And is this all? Is this the whole satisfaction which is provided for some of the strongest feelings of our hearts? If it be, how shall we dare pour forth our affections on objects so fleeting? How can such transitory beings, with whom our connection is so brief, engage all the love we are capable of feeling? Why should not our feelings towards them be as feeble and unsatisf, ing as they? But blessed be God, this is not all. Of this he has given us perfect assurance in the Gospel of his Son. Though to the eye of unenlightened nature the ties of domestic love seem scattered into dust, the spiritual eye of faith perceives that they have been loosened on earth only to be resumed, under far happier circumstances, in the regions of everlasting love and bliss. Though the history of a family may seem to be forgotten when the last member of it was laid in the grave, the memory of it still lives in immortal bloom, and when the circle is wholly dissolved on earth it is again completed in Heaven.

MYSTERY, REASON AND HOPE.

It is seldom that we meet with a passage more truly eloquent than the following. It is taken from an essay by the Rev. E. Peabody, of New Bedford:

Night comes over a ship at sea, and a passenger lingers hour after hour alone on the deck.—The waters plunge and welter, and glide away beneath the keel. Above the sails tower up in the darkness, almost to the sky, and their shadow falls as if were a burden on the deck below. In the clouded night no star is to be seen, and as the ship changes her course the passenger knows not which way is east or west, or north or south. What islands, what sunken rocks may be on her course, or what that course is, or where they are, he knows not. All around to him is *Mystery*; he bows down in the submission of utter ignorance.

But men of science have read the laws of the sky. And the next day this passenger beholds the captain looking at a clock, and taking note of the place of the sun, and with the aid of a couple of books composed of rules and mathematical tables, making calculations. And when he has completed them he is able to point almost within a hand's breadth to the place at which after unnumbered windings, he has arrived in the midst of the seas. Storms may have beat and currents drifted, but he knows where they are, and the precise point where a hundred leagues over the water, lies his native shore. Here is *Reason* appreciating and making use of the revelations (if we may so call them) of science.

Night again shuts down over the waste of the waves, and the passenger beholds a single seaman stand at the wheel, and watch hour after hour, as it vibrates beneath a lamp, a little needle, which points ever, as it were a living finger, to the steady pole.

This man knows nothing of the rules of navigation, nothing but the courses of the sky. But reason and experience have given him *Faith* in the commanding officer of the ship—faith in the laws that control her course—faith in the unerring integrity of the little guide before him. And so, without a single doubt, he steers his ship on according to the prescribed direction, through night and the waves. And that faith is not disappointed.—With the morning sun, he beholds far away the summits of the gray and misty highlands rising like a cloud on the horizon; and as he nears them, the hills appear, and the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbor, and (sight of joy) the spires of the churches, and the shining roofs, among which he strives to detect his own.

Look on this picture, and on that.—We were struck with the contrast between two letters, received at our office the other day, from persons residing in the same village, in this State, both of whom were two years in arrears for the New York Mirror. The first was as follows:

"Sir—Yours received. I enclosed you ten dollars. If you write me any more dunning letters I shall stop your paper."

Postage unpaid.

The second letter (on which the postage was paid, by the way,) was as follows:

"Dear Sir—I thank you for reminding me of my delinquency. I enclose you the amount due for the past and present volumes, (ten dollars,) with much pleasure, and trust you will forgive me for not attending to your claims at an earlier date. Yours, cordially, etc."

We need not ask who was the reasonable man, the gentleman, in this case. Few persons have any idea of the innumerable expenses attending a periodical establishment, and of the importance that all demands though severally small and apparently trifling, should be collected to form a respectable aggregate. It is quite as unpleasant to dun as to be dunned; and, if this fact were but duly considered, there would be more tolerance in the world.—*New Y. Mirror.*

FOR THOSE WHO THINK.

A noisy virtue is always of doubtful character. The bravado is seldom brave. The humble man most deeply laments his pride. An empty waggon rattles more than one well laden. A boaster is a vanity.

It is no proof of our innocence that we profess great detestation of any vice. The proud man is often more offended at the arrogance of others than his humble neighbors are. The mean-spirited man often professes great contempt for cowards.

Nothing deserves the name of wisdom which partakes of cunning and trick.

If any one man knew all that was thought and felt by those around him, he would *flee* into the wilderness; and if society knew all the thoughts and feelings of any one man, they would *drive* him into the wilderness.

Carnal knowledge puffs up. Saving knowledge exalts by humbling.

No man ever knew much who did not prize a good understanding above all riches.

If vice is ever its own punishment, it is in the case of the irritable or suspicious man.—*Watchman of the South.*

The heart of man can love as deeply and as fondly as that of woman, and who denies such capability, libels it most foully; but the heart of man or woman either, worn by the touch of follies and vices, soon loses its power to love; the temple is profaned, and the god will no longer dwell therein. Woman unless called upon to pass amidst the foul and polluting things of earth, keeps the heart's bright garment longer in its lustre, that lustre which, like the bloom upon the unplucked fruit, is lost at every touch; and this is why so few men are found to love with woman's intensity; because they have staked the fortune of the heart upon pretty throws, and lost piece by piece.

A man to be agreeable and good company, must think nicely and readily upon what is said—have a good fund of wit—a faithful memory, and a sizable imagination; he should also be master of his mother tongue, for without this, the best thoughts will fail to please.

IN THE MORNING OF LIFE.

In the morning of life, when its cares are unknown,
And its pleasures in all their new lustre begin,
When we live in a bright beaming world of our own
And the light that surrounds us is all from within;
Oh 'tis not, believe me, in that happy time,
We can love as in hours of less transport we may:
Of our smiles, of our hopes, 'tis the gay summer's prime,
But affection is warmest when these fade away.

When we see the first charm of our youth pass us by
Like a leaf on the stream that will never return,
When our cup, which had sparkled with pleasure so high,
Now tastes of the other, the dark flowing urn:
Then, then is the moment the affection can sway
With a depth and a tenderness joy never knew;
Love nursed among pleasures, is faithless as they,
But the love born of sorrow, like sorrow is true!

In climes full of sunshine, though splendid their dyes,
Yet faint is the odor the flowers shed about;
'Tis the clouds and the mists of our own weeping skies,
That call their full spirit of fragrancy out.
So the wild glow of passion may kindle from mirth,
But 'tis only in grief true affection appears;
To the magic of smiles it may first owe its birth,
But the soul of its sweetness is drawn out by tears!

A Wet Wedding.—We understand a singular wedding took place at Bodenham, in this county, during the late deep floods. Arrangements had been made by a worthy couple to get married.—The day was fixed, and every thing ready, when, unfortunately, the river Lug overflowed, and the spot where the church stood was deeply inundated on the very morning the happy ceremony was to take place. Determined, however, not to be disappointed, a cart was hired, which conveyed the party to the doors of the church, where they found the water was very deep inside. They, however, procured benches, upon which they stood whilst the clergyman tied the nuptial knot in water-proof boots.—*Hertford Journal.*

A leaf from the Public Album, kept at Niagara Falls.—The falls are clever; quite so; but they do not hanswer my hexpectations. I got thoroughly wetted by them, and lost my 'at; when the weather is 'ot, I prefer looking at an hengraving of them in the 'ouse.

J. L. of England.

The falls are certainly very pretty; I think they would look sweet by moonlight.

Caroline ———, of Waverly Place.

If all the water that ever fell
Over the falls, could be
Collected together in one place;
'Twould make another sea.

B. B. of Sagatuck, Conn.

There came to the Falls a poor exile of Gotham,
Who dwelt with delight on the *one* view he saw;
But he durst not go o'er to the Canada side,
For fear of some d——d international law.

B. T. of Wall street.

Let those who call water a weak element, observe its strength here. Nature is generally wise and prudent; but here she is improvident; the water-power wasted here, at a moderate calculation, would if properly distributed, be sufficient for fifty saw-mills.

Wheelwright Power, of Conn.

Management better than Beating.—A truckman in Boston, who had a refractory horse, that would not move forward, beat him unmercifully. A gentleman came along, who told him that he must not beat him any more. "What shall I do?" said the man; "my horse has stood here these two hours. Shall I stand here all day?" "On, on, the horse must go, but you must not beat him any more." "Get me a rope twice as long as the horse." The rope was brought, tied to his tail, and then passed between his legs forward; then he gave a pull upon the rope; the horse was frightened, and showed signs of kicking; he continued to pull; the horse suddenly started forward, and went on, without any more beating. The gentleman had seen that method tried on jackasses in South America with full success. If you doubt it, try for yourself

---

A Stammering Pun.—A waggish fellow, somewhat troubled with an impediment in his speech, whose quibs and quibbles have been heard and relished by many of us, while sitting at a public table, had occasion to use the pepper box. After shaking it with all due vehemence, and turning it in various ways, he found that the crushed pepper-corns were in no wise inclined to come forth.—"T-tthi this p-p-pep pepper box, he exclaimed with a facetious grin, 'is so so-some-something li-li-li-like my-my-myself.' 'Why so?' interrogated a neighbor. 'P-poo-poo-poor dey-de-de-delivery,' was the reply.

Matthews went once to Wakefield, then from commercial failures in a dreadful state. In vain did he announce his inimitable "Youthful Days," the Yorkshireman came not. When he progressed to Edinburg, a friend asked him if he made much money in Wakefield. "Not a shilling," was the reply. "Not a shilling," reiterated his astonished acquaintance, "why, didn't you go there to *star?*" "Yes," replied Matthews, with mirthful mournfulness "but they spell it with a *e* in Wakefield."

Warm Walking.—On the last 4th July, the following toast was given at a western celebration:

"The wretch who would refuse to defend the liberties of his country—Shod with lightning, may he be condemned to wander over a desert of gunpowder?"

John IV. of Portugal was most gratefully thanked by a courtier, whom he had refused an appointment. "*What*, do you thank me for a refusal?" said the King, "Yes," replied the courtier, "your majesty might have kept me in groundless expectation, or in suspense, either of which would have been my ruin."

"I say mister," said a little urchin to a man with a pair of *Italic* eyes, "warn't you born in the middle of the week?"

"No, you little d——l! Why do you ask me that?"

"Cause, I didn't know but you mought have been, seein' you are all the time a *lookin' both ways for Sunday.*"

We should see an Englishman when we want to think, and a Frenchman when we want to converse.

AGRICULTURAL.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

Desultory Observations on Breaking, Breeding, and Managing Horses, and Treating some of their Diseases.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer:—I have often thought that the horse was much neglected here, in comparison with any other stock. I do not speak of the race horse, which is not, in my opinion, of any use to agriculturists or farmers; but as being only the means of gratifying the national taste, rather more innocent or agreeable than the *Bull-fights in Spain.* About forty years ago, horses were generally handsomer and better in Kentucky, than they are now: but as soon as our attention was turned to raising mules, the horse was neglected. In Europe, horses were divided into three classes—the draught or work horse, including the carriage horse, the horse of burden, and the riding horse or poney. Draught or work horses must be of a strong make, taller than the others, and yet be active and supple in their movements—his height 15 or 16 hands. The horse of burden must be smaller, say 13 or 14 hands, and is preferred by many for his superior strength. The riding or saddle horse must be slender and elegant in all his limbs and may be within 15 hands. It would be advantageous for every rich farmer to own a stud horse for his own use, and of a strong breed of the draught and riding classes combined. If among his colts there should be a racer, as it might happen, he would be sold as such and would be an extra profit without any risk. The stallion thus kept for the farm, and therefore limited to a certain number of mares, would have a hardy and strong progeny, far superior to the weak offspring of a worn out sire. The animal himself would preserve his strength a long time unimpaired and even be worked with great advantage to his owner. The extreme plurality of mares, bred to one horse, is one of the causes of the degeneracy of horses.

The choice of mares is still more important than that of the horse; for many colts resemble their dams, more than their sires; and this is another cause of degeneracy.* The education of horses, like that of men, begins in their infancy. The care that is given to the mare naturally enables a person to touch and caress the colt itself, which loses its shyness, and becomes gentle and easy to break to his future labor. But although he may be broke even at two years old, he should never be rode or worked until he is full three; the too early riding or working a horse being a most pernicious practice and cause of degeneracy. To break a horse, is too often an excuse for breaking his bones, but means nothing more than using the most proper means to render him useful. At two years old he may be made to walk the ring by means of a long leathern line in a circle. After having been thus practiced in walking, give a length of line and use him to trot, taking care that his hind feet do not touch and cut his fore feet.—All this may be done gently and if a blow seems to be necessary, let it be done with a whip, more in terror than in effect, and after the voice has failed to procure obedience. This may be practiced two or three times weekly. When the colt begins to understand what is wanted of him, then put a blanket on him with a girth during his exercise, then a light weight, increasing in proportion to time and strength, or as he will be wanted as a beast of burden. When two and a half years old, a boy may mount the colt, while he is walking the ring, but not as yet at large. When he has acquired a good trotting gait, take a longer line, and two persons are needed to learn him to gallop and leap over a loose pole, low at first and raised higher by degrees. The work or draught horse need not practice leaping, instead of which, he must be taught the harness and to pull light burdens, with small wheels, so as to accustom the colt to draw and to the noise; this last to be increased by degrees, so as not to scare him, and moreover to use him not to be frightened at any noise in future. All this practising may last until the horse is at least three years old, at which age the back bone is strong enough not to be curved inward by the rider or weakened by overstraining pulling.

Two horses in Europe are always kept in the stable, fresh litter being spread every night for his bed and taken away in the morning.—He is fed with hay, straw and oats; the hay and straw are in bundles, the hay of 20 or 25 lbs., the straw about 10 lbs. Rye straw is preferred. Both are put in the rack. Wet bran is sometimes mixed with oats. Perfect cleanliness is kept in the stable, the horse is curried, brushed and combed every day and taken to the river at least twice a week if possible to wash and bathe. In the country, horses are often fed with chopped rye straw, and barley meal. In France, the hay is made of different kinds of grasses unknown here, some of which contains more saccharine and nutritive mat-

---

* The parent which has had any quality good or bad deeply impressed upon the constitution by inheriting it through a long line of ancestry will commonly transmit this quality to the offspring. Therefore if one of the parents is well bred; that is, has had the prominent good qualities of its species to descend to it through both lines of ancestry, or through the several converging lines, without a cross from animals of inferior quality, and the other parent is *without breeding*, that is, has no distinctive quality inherited through a line of ancestry,—then the offspring will commonly if not invariably resemble the well bred parent, whether male or female. This principle is well exemplified in the colts of Imported Stafford, which resemble the sire, without exception so far as we have seen or heard, in color, and generally also in form, so far as the former can be judged of at so early an age, notwithstanding the great diversity in the color and form of the dams. The principle of which we speak is also strikingly exemplified in the Devon cattle, the oldest of the improved stocks, and of course that in which the peculiarities of the stock are rendered most thoroughly constitutional by long inheritance. The peculiarities of the stock invariably predominate in the half, and even in the quarter bloods, especially when the cross is with unimproved stocks.—*Ed. Gaz.*

ter than most of ours. Lately the potatoe has been tried and boiled for horses perhaps in time of scarcity of grain. In England, carrots, Windsor beans, cakes of beets and other vegetables have been given to them: the potatoe seems to have succeeded well. There is, however, a difference of taste in animals, as in men, in this country; we can scarcely prevail upon them to eat any of those articles of food so much praised in Europe, such as turnips, ruta baga, pea pods, which are eaten greedily any where else. A good work horse kept generally on dry hay, will be stronger and fitter for hard labor, than a horse fed on green grass; and it is only when this system wants cooling, that he ought to be sent to pasture, and it would be more advantageous to farmers if their work horses were never put to pasture but kept in a large stable yard and go in and out of the stable and eat.

It is an error to suppose that the horses ought to brave the rigors of the seasons, as they do in their savage state, as this man or beast follows the dictate of nature and are not obliged to work. Civilization has changed or altered their constitution.

The mare at least must be taken from the pasture some time before foaling, for assistance is often necessary to the colt in the first days after birth, being subject to a sort of dysentary besides that which is particularly called the cold distemper. The symptoms of it are a dulness of motion; a cough after some days; the swelling of the kernel under the jaws, and lastly a running at the nose. The first remedy is bleeding. When there is a considerable discharge at the nose, fumigation is proper; make a bag of about two and a half feet long and large enough to admit half the head, with a string over the ears. Boil mullein and bran together, put them into the bag tolerably hot, so that the steam should penetrate into the mouth and nose of the animal and disengage all the matter. The water of this may be given him to drink with a little salt. Hay and bran must be his food. An abscess is sometimes formed in the kernel, for which an ointment of two yolks of eggs, mixed with turpentine, may be used to rub the part and even fastened there as a plaster.

I shall add one more observation, grounded on my own experience: I had a very good and handsome horse whose stable was near a hog's pen. He began to cough so as to make me think that he might have swallowed some feathers of the hens that perched in the hay loft. Not suspecting any other cause, I was at a loss to find it out, when one day going into the stable I was struck with a bad smell of the hog's pen and conjecturing that to be the cause I removed the hog pen, and saw with great pleasure that my horse recovered from a cough that threatened his life.

When a horse is sick in winter, he must be covered. Every humane and reflective person must rejoice at leaving off the fashion of cutting off the horses tail. The tail may be trimmed; but never forget that a horse, harrassed by flies, has no other means than his tail, to brush them off and that it may prevent accidents, in keeping him to stand quiet.

A purge for a horse after distemper—the 8th part of one ounce to the 10th of *Aloe Barbadoes* dissolved in warm water.

W. MENTELLE.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct 1st, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: When I was at your place, I promised to keep you advised of the state of affairs on our frontier, in accordance with which, I enclose for your information a copy of a letter from Brevet, Brig. Gen. Arbuckle to the Hon. A. Yell.—You will perceive that our prospects for a difficulty with the Cherokee Indians are becoming more certain than they have hitherto been. In fact, John Ross has no alternative left him. He will be compelled to resist the Government in the taking the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot. If he should surrender them he will be killed by his own party, the murderers being his leading men and friends.

The troops in your region may in this affair have an opportunity to distinguish themselves.

Yours, respectfully.

To Messrs Stark and McKenny.

P. S. Oct. 3d. I have just learned from a gentleman direct from the Cherokee nation, that great excitement prevails among Ross's party; and that Ross has refused to give up the murderers, and that Gen. Arbuckle designs making prisoners of John Ross and his principal men.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2 Dept. W. Div.
Fort Gibson, Sept. 29, 1839.

To the Hon A. Yell,

FAYETTEVILL, ARKANSAS.

SIR: By the last mail, Capt. Armstrong and myself received instructions from the War Department, to apprehend and have punished the murderers of Ridges and Boudinot, and as these offenders are believed to be late emigrants, we have demanded them of John Ross; and in the event of his failure to have delivered at this Fort, they will be taken by the military force, which may be opposed by the Cherokees, or a portion of them, which will lead to serious difficulties. I have therefore to request that you will give notice of this to the inhabitants of Washington and the adjoining counties, that they may promptly turn out to defend their frontier, and to aid the military force, if necessary. Col. Mason, the commanding officer at Fort Wayne is required to keep you advised of the state of affairs in the Cherokee nation; and in the event that the Cherokees should determine to resist the orders of the Government, it will be necessary that the ordnance and the ordnance stores at Fayetteville, should be protected by a strong guard.

I have ordered an additional supply of subsistance stores to Fort Wayne, for the purpose of furnishing such volunteers or militia force as may, from necessity, be assembled to give security to your frontier and to carry out the instructions of the government.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE.
Brev't Brig. Gen. U. S. Army

SOMETHING CHEERING AMIDST THE GENERAL GLOOM.

The N. York Journal of Commerce of the 30th ult. says:

Flour is going to England merrily, both from Philadelphia and N. York. This is the way to pay our foreign indebtedness, and keep down the rate of exchange below the point which would induce the shipment of specie. This article (specie) by the way has nearly ceased to bear a premium in this market, and large sums are deposited in the Banks daily, both by brokers and others. The vaults of the Banks are becoming better supplied with the precious metals than at almost any former period. In proportion as this is done, they will feel themselves safe in enlarging their discounts. All thought of suspension, if it ever was entertained by any, is now abandoned. The meetings of the merchants last week settled that question beyond a peradventure. On comparing notes it was found that even among the most needy of our merchants, the almost unanimous voice was in favor of the continuance of specie payments at all hazards. That's noble. They will love to think of it when the pressure is past. It is not only right in principle, but sound in policy. If the banks had suspended, it would have only been, that they might bring themselves into a condition to resume and sustain specie payments; and this would have been effected, not by expansion, but by curtailment. It was better for the Banks, better for the merchants, better for the community, more for the honor of the country abroad, and for its welfare at home, that specie payments should be continued; and now that the danger is over, we may well congratulate both the Banks and the public on the result. We shall now have a nucleus around which the sound Banks in the suspended district can rally, and we trust the time is not distant when they will join New England and New York, and the northern part of New Jersey, in maintaining the only currency which is worthy of the name—a currency redeemable with specie at the option of the holder.

Law vs. *Lynch*.—Five persons last night, seized clandestinely upon two inoffensive young men at about 11 at night, hurried them in a carriage to a remote part of the town, and violated their persons by stripes. This might have occurred in any community.—Mark the result! The military guard as soon as apprised of the circumstance, made arrangements for their capture; in which they partially succeeded. Three were apprehended, confined in the City Guard House, and this morning brought before the Mayor, by whom they were punished to the extent of his power. They were then re-apprehended on warrants, examined before a magistrate and ordered to give bail in the sum of $5000 each—in default to be committed. We presume process will also issue against them in civil actions. Warrants have been issued against the remaining two. The driver of the hack was also bound over in the sum of $200.

The young gentlemen on guard behaved nobly in support of the laws;—although their sympathies were deeply and justly excited in favor of the abused men, not the least disposition was manifested to assume authority to act beyond their legitimate powers, further than the exhibition of a fixed determination that the accused should not escape the action of the law. This has been accomplished—and this affair we send abroad, as an instance of the love for, and the supremacy of the law among us—which all appear determined to sustain. The necessity of going to press, precludes further remarks that we intended.—*Mobile Chronicle of October* 19.

From the Pendleton Messenger.

A Commercial Convention assembled at Macon, Ga., on the 22d ult. Dr. Thomas Hoxie of Columbus was nominated President of the Convention.

A Committee of 22 was appointed to report to the Convention the object of its assemblage. T. Butler King, Esq., of Georgia, is Chairman of the Committee.

Gen. James Hamilton of South Carolina, reported to the Convention, that in obedience to a resolution adopted by a number of planters and merchants in New York in July last, he had made arrangements with sundry houses in Liverpool and Havre, to take the agency of receiving and disposing of such consignments of Cotton from the South as may go forward in accordance with measures to be adopted by the convention. These houses it seems are to be acceptors of bills drawn and endorsed by Southern banks at long sight, and their attention is to be directed to the most advantageous sale of their respective consignments. Gen. Hamilton's report was referred to the Committee of 21.

Mr. J. G. Gamble of Florida, submitted resolutions declaring that the Convention disclaims any intention or wish by its action, to obtain for our cotton higher prices than will naturally result from the law of supply and demand; and that but for combinations elsewhere for disturbing that law, the necessity for this convention would not have existed. The resolutions further declare, that though our habits and inclinations lead us to prefer agriculture, yet we are aware that we can employ a portion of our labour in the production of cotton yarns upon terms which will enable us to supply the weavers of Europe as cheaply as can be done by the British manufacturers—but unless forced to it in self defence, we have no disposition to break up the connexion which exists between the cotton planters and British spinners. These resolutions were also referred to the Committee.

No further account of the proceedings has been received.

Resources of the West.—Few persons we suspect thoroughly realize what are the capacities of the valley of the Mississippi, though every body has been talking and writing about them these twenty years. A writer in the New York Review sets this in a most forcible light as follows:

"Look at it: in that valley are one million four hundred thousand square miles, or eight hundred and ninety six millions of acres, while Great Britain, with all its islands, contains but about eighty-eight thousand square miles, or fifty-six and a half million of acres. And what is the character of this vast region? One third of it at least is capable of cultivation, and thick settlement, and one third is four hundred and sixty-six thousand square miles in extent, about seven times as great an area as all the available land in England, Wales, Scotland, and the islands.

Look at it more minutely, and you find it from the cleared fields of Ohio and Indiana, to the edge of the barren prairies of the Missouri, and from the wild rice swamps of the North, to the cypress swamps of the South, fertile beyond example, almost level or slightly undulating, and accessible in every direction. Never was there a finer country for the agriculturist: standing at his farm house door in the interior of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, a thousand miles from the salt water, he may see his produce afloat on its way to New York, or Europe; in a few years five complete lines of water and railway communication will exist between the interior of Ohio and the ocean; four are now in operation. Nor is that valley destined to be less eminently manufacturing than agricultural. The State of Ohio, if we may rely upon her geologist, Mr. Mather contains as much bituminous coal of good quality and easy access, as all England and Wales; and Ohio in this respect is, he thinks no richer than Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Kentucky; judging from the little that is known, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are probably underlain to a considerable extent by this same great mineral treasure. Nor is it coal alone that abounds in the west; from the head waters of the Cumberland river across Kentucky and Ohio, extends a bed of iron ore twenty miles in width. Tennessee is filled with iron; immence beds were recently opened in Indiana—and who has not heard of the Missouri mountain of that most precious metal. Already do Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, yearly manufacture some seven or eight millions of dollars worth of iron articles for export to other points; and lead abounds also; salt is met with in inexhaustible quantities; limbs is universally distributed; and the finest freestone found in the greatest profusion.

Here, then, is a land, the soil and climate of which favor tillage in the highest degree, the interior of which is far more easy of access than the interior of any country in Europe, and filled with mineral wealth. Within its limits, grow maize, wheat, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton and sugar. It is a land which scarce needs foreign commerce; it is a world within itself; there is scarcely one considerable article of commerce, if we except coffee and some dye-stuffs, which the Mississippi valley cannot furnish. The first flint glass made in America, was at Pittsburgh; the porcelain earth found within the limits of that region, rivals that of China; the lakes abound in fish, and the burr-stone of Ohio, may compare with the best from France.

Now what, in the common course of things must be the result of this wealth and capability? A dense population, a population of not less than one hundred and twenty millions of people; nay, if we base our calculations on the present population of France, of not less than one hundred and sixty millions that is to say, a population greater than that now living in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and all Germany."

From the Charleston Mercury.

MARKET SNARLS—(SUSPENSION!)

Bob. Come Sam! pay me my money—you owe me two dollar dis four month, and jis see you git five from the mossa.

Sam. Sorry to tell you Bob, I spended eber sence Monday.

Bob. Spended! How you mean? You jis dis minit got de money, and hab um in your pocket now.

Sam. You fool, boy! no understand de politics of banks and currentses, pression, and cuniary debility. I expend—mean I stop pay, for benefits of de cobbunity.

Bob. What de debil you mean—pay me my two dollar you daron rascal.

Sam. Come don't be in passion, till we arguly and explain de matter. I owe you two dollar for true. Well! I hab five dollar you say. True! Well spose I pays you—I owes Tom three dollar—I owes Billy dollar and a quarter—I owes Jim four dollar, and I promise for lend aunt Moll something—now if go pay you and Tom, I drain dry, and no nothing at all lef for Billy and de torrors—and if you begin a run on me, whole cobbunity suffer—So I'll keep my five, and bank on um for de good ob all. But I tell you what Bob I'll do you a fabor. If you pay me back one and nine next week I'll lend you a quarter, cause I sees your distress, and likes to commodate.

[*Bob knocks down Sam and Exit.*]

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Liverpool packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, anchored off the bar last night and this morning we have received our papers by her, which are to the evening of the 28th from London and Liverpool.

The letter we give below, from our London correspondent, embraces the principal items of intelligence, but as it is dated on the 24th, (the regular day of sailing of the Independence was the 25th) and as we have papers four days later, it is necessary we should make some slight addition to its contents. That the bills of the United States Bank on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. had been accepted by Messrs. Rotchschild's, as is stated by our correspondent, there cannot be a doubt. The fact was officially published in the Moniteur, and transmitted to Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, but it appears notwithstanding, that on the 26th September, Mr. Jaudon, as Agent of the Bank of the United States, was compelled to make an application to the Bank of England for a loan, which was granted him under the guarantee of Messrs. Baring, Morrison, Denison and Huth, to the amount of £100,000 sterling, payable in Consols. The claims which this sum is to meet are entirely independent of the Paris affair and is stated to be for the payment of post notes and Bills of Exchange.

To the latest hour the accounts of the weather are decidedly unfavorable to the crops of grain, and a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England of course becomes more probable.

There is no very important feature in the news from the Continent, unless it be the apprehended scarcity of grain in France.

The hour at which these papers came to hand compels us here to close.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

LONDON, September 24th, (Tuesday,) 1839.

Since the departure of the Liverpool steamship every thing respecting the late occurrence in Paris in connection with the Bank of the United States has settled down into a perfect calm. To the great satisfaction of the merchants both in England and France, the Messrs Rotchchild's now regularly act for the Bank of the United States.

The weather since your accounts by the Liverpool has been again unfavorable with the exception of yesterday; but at night the rain re-commenced and continued until 12 o'clock to-day.—The afternoon has been bright and warm—but the wind being still in the south and south-west, it is not probable that the present sunshine will last until the return of night. The corn market at Mark Lane on Monday advanced 2s. per qut'r on the prices of Friday, but at the market this morning so extravagant were the prices demanded by the parties that nothing could be purchased by the millers excepting for the immediate wants of the day.

The state of the money market remains unchanged. The suspension of payment by the Bank of England is now openly discussed in the London newspapers—and all parties—appearing to think the event inevitable—are busied in devising the best mode of carrying the suspension into the least injurious and durable effect. The true mode undoubtedly would be to compel the Bank of England to pay interest upon its notes during the time of suspension—a measure which in the case of the Bank of Scotland, in the last century, proved to be at once highly satisfactory to the public, and at the same time a very wholesome check upon the issues of the Bank. In the case of the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England in the year 1790, no check, control or limitation of any description, was contained in the act of Parliament; and thence the wild and wholesale issues of unredeemable paper money, which caused as dreadful a convulsion in the property of the kingdom, on the contraction of the circulation at the time of the resumption of cash payments in the year 1819.—Should the Bank of England suspend payment in the present year, undoubtedly the much greater degree of popular intelligence which prevails on the general subject of currency and banking, will prevent the same ruinous consequences from being witnessed again. And under all the present circumstances of the country, it is rapidly becoming the conviction of many important capitalists that the event is one, devoutly to be wished.

The business in American Securities remains equally dead as at the time of the departure of the Liverpool steam ship. Nothing whatever has been reported excepting the sales of the shares of the Bank of the United States at 21 10.

The whole commerce of the country is in a state of stagnation and gloom—and only a few hours of sunshine now sometimes occur to brighten the hopes of millions of people, whose government so outrages the whole order of nature as to compel us by prohibitory corn laws to depend for existence on a soil and climate which when September is on the wane has brought nothing for the ensuing year, whilst on your continent a magnificent harvest was secured before the termination of the month of June. The misery which threatens to be so wide spread during the ensuing winter will probably however rid the world forever of those tyrannical Corn Laws, by which this great manufacturing nation has so long been impoverished and oppressed.

In France disturbances and distress are beginning to prevail in the provinces, in consequence of the high price of bread. The harvest of that country has proved light.

In the cotton market of London the business has been more active since, and the prices of East India cotton have even slightly advanced since the departure of the Liverpool steam ship. The sales have been 1000 bales of Surat at 5d. a 6¼; 200 Madras, at 5¾d. a 6d. and 150 Boweds at 6¾ a 7¼ per lb.

The recognition of the independence of Texas has been determined upon by the government of France, and the treaty is to be signed forthwith. A great determination of emigration from England to Texas is beginning to be noticed, as the accounts of the soil and climate of that country are so glowing as to rank it amongst the finest countries in the world. Mr. Kennedy, one of the proprietors of the Hall Advertiser, and a most rational traveller, who has recently returned from Texas, has published a valuable letter to Mr. O'Connell, in reply to the absurd and grossly exaggerated and ignorant trash, which he proved the letter of O'Connell to Joseph Sturge, on the subject of Texian slavery, to have in reality been.

The packet ships St. James and Europe have arrived. The most satisfactory intelligence by these arrivals is that the Bank of the United States has ceased to draw upon its agents in England and France. This is a highly prudent measure in the present threatening condition of all monetary affairs.

The daughter of Mr. Daniel Webster was this morning married at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Mr. Appleton, of Boston, in the United States. The marriage was a fashionable one, and was attended by the American Minister, and many of the persons of distinction now remaining in town.

From the Bay State Democrat.

We have the pleasure of giving the appropriate and eloquent remarks of Mr. EVERETT, on taking the Presidential chair of the Democratic State Convention.

REMARKS OF THE HON. A. H EVERETT, ON TAKING THE CHAIR AS PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to offer you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this large and most respectable convention. Inexperienced as I am in regard to the duties that devolve upon the chair in such an assembly, I must ask your friendly indulgence for the errors into which I may inadvertently fall, and can only assure you that I will endeavor, to the extent of my ability, to pursue a regular and impartial course.

You are assembled, gentlemen, as delegates from the Democratic citizens of the several towns in the Commonwealth, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor at the ensuing election, and of transacting such other business as may regularly be brought before you.—The accomplishment of these objects will fully occupy the short period of a day which is commonly allotted to meetings of this description; and it would ill become me to consume any part of your valuable time in remarks of a merely ceremonial character. I cannot, however, refuse myself the satisfaction of saying a few words upon the auspicious circumstances under which we this day meet.

Only two years ago, the influence of the Democratic party throughout the Union was perhaps at the lowest point to which it has ever sunk since the first organization of the Government. The simultaneous explosion of all the banks in the year 1837, prostrated at a blow the whole active business of the country, and produced, by a natural, though in this, as in many other similar cases, an unjust tendency of public opinion—a prevailing discontent with the administration of the General Government. Large States, which had previously given it their support, fell into the ranks of the Opposition. Some of the prominent and powerful champions of Democratic principles began to waver in the faith, and the majority of the voters throughout the country was probably for a time arrayed against the policy of the Administration. Such was the state of things at the close of the year 1838; only two years ago. How different now! With the removal of the cause which had produced this temporary disaffection among the people, the affect has also disappeared. The resumption of specie payments by the banks, and the consequent revival of business, which took place the following year, brought with them a return of confidence in the Administration. Almost every election that has since been held, has resulted in a decided acquisition of strength to the Democratic cause—many in the most brilliant and complete victories. The seceding States have generally returned to their first love, and we look with confidence to the approaching elections in New York for the last and most signal evidence, of this wholesome reaction in public opinion. Other States of the highest importance, before in opposition—Pennsylvania—Ohio—Tennessee—Indiana—have given in their adhesion. The loss to Democracy of some of her prominent champions has been more than counterbalanced by the return of eminent patriots and statesmen who had been drawn off temporarily by accidental circumstances from her standard. In short, gentlemen, unless present appearances should prove entirely deceptive—the cause of Democracy and the National Administration will be triumphantly sustained at the general elections of the next year by an all but unanimous vote.

In expressing our satisfaction at these results and prospects, we look at them, gentlemen, not as advantages gained over an opposite party, but as triumphs of principle. Towards our fellow-citizens who differ from us in opinion, and who, from honest and patriotic motives, deem it their duty to oppose the Administration of the General Government, we entertain no sentiments but those of kindness and good will. In sustaining the Administration, we labor not for any personal or exclusive object, but, as we sincerely believe, for the general good of all—political opponents as well as political friends. We consider the cause of Democracy as the cause of the country, and its success as the assurance of the public welfare, in which is included the individual prosperity of every upright and industrious citizen.

Our object as a party is to sustain the Democratic principle and the Administration which has been elected by the people as its personal representative. We consider the party opposed to us as representing the aristocratic principle, in the modified form in which that principle can be said to exist and to exercise influence among us. This division of opinion and parties is not peculiar to the United States. It exists at this time throughout Christendom, in various forms, and to greater or less degree, according to the peculiar circumstances of the different countries. It is the eternal war of *equal rights* and *exclusive privileges*, which can never cease while exclusive privileges exist. And the nearer we approach to a perfect system, the more earnest of course, will be the effort to remove such inequalities as may still be preserved.

But while these party divisions are of the same character with those which exist in other countries, the circumstances under which they present themselves here are entirely new. In other countries at least of large and powerful communities, the aristocratic principle has formed the basis of the established institutions, as it does at this time throughout all Europe. In this country, for the first time in the history of the world, the Democratic principle, pure, uncorrupted, unadulterated, in theory at least—for if there have been any practical deviations, they are in direct opposition to the letter and spirit of all our constitutions—has been made the sole basis of the institutions of a great people. This fact is disputed by some of our opponents who reject the name of *Democracy*, and claim for our Government the title of a *Republic*. But this is a merely verbal controversy. By republic, as the term was used by the Romans, was intended simply the body politic, or State. If employed to designate particular forms of Government, it means *Democracy*, or it means nothing. The distinction between our form of Government and other less perfect attempts to carry out in practice the Democratic principle, is, that with us the great idea of *representation* has been applied for the first time, and with complete success, to the whole machinery of the administration. Our Government is correctly described as a *Representative Democracy*, and the experience of half a century has sufficiently shown that the results of the principle are attained with the same certainty under this form, as in that of pure Democracy, which is, of course, impracticable in our extensive and populous country. The application of the idea of representation to the whole machinery of Government, opened a new era in the progress of political science, and has been well described by a eminent statesman of modern Europe as "the most brilliant scientific discovery of modern times."

In sustaining the Democratic principle, therefore, gentlemen, we sustain the established institutions of our country. If we seek for any change, it is only on points of minor importance, where legislation has deviated from the fundamental principle of the Government. It is consequently with great injustice that we are sometimes represented by our opponents as aiming at the destruction of the existing state of things. In this country, gentlemen, the friends of Democracy are the *Conservative* party. Our opponents, whatever their present intentions may be, are in reality, themselves, a revolutionary or destructive party. The principle, which they represent, could only be carried out in practice by destroying our present institutions, and founding on their ruins a new fabric, fashioned after the aristocratic models of the old world.

In sustaining, as a party, the Democratic principle, and the established institutions of our country which are founded upon it, we believe that we are laboring for the good of the whole people; for the honor and advantage of the community as a body politic; for the ultimate improvement and well being of the human race. The adoption of the Democratic principle by the United States, as the basis of our political institutions, opens, as I just now remarked, a new era in the progress of political science. It has been followed by practical results of corresponding magnitude and importance. The rapidity of our advancement in population, wealth and political importance—in the useful and ornamental arts—in intellectual and moral culture—every particular, in short, that belongs to the greatness, glory, and welfare of nations, is a phenomenon entirely unparalleled in history. Our opponents abroad and at home, after attempting in vain to dispute the reality of these splendid results—now content themselves with denying that they flow from the nature of the Government. They attempt to account for them on other grounds, such as the extent of our territory—our natural advantages—our good moral habits—forgetting that the moral habits of the community are determined by its political institutions, and that physical causes have little or no effect, either for good or evil, on the welfare of nations. We believe, gentlemen, that the magnificent spectacle which is held forth in the history and present condition of the United States—so honorable to our country—so cheering and delightful to the friends of humanity throughout the world—is the legitimate and regular consequence of the adoption of the Democratic principle as the basis of our Government. We believe that the same consequences will follow in all other countries where the same cause is permitted to operate; that every people which shall have the courage to attempt to govern itself upon Democratic principles, and the good fortune to succeed, will be equally prosperous. We believe that *liberty* is a life giving power, which diffuses activity, enterprise, industry, and with them wealth, virtue and happiness, through every member of the body politic. We believe that *equality of rights* is the law of our nature—in other words, the will of Providence; and that Providence will reward with his blessings, in this as in other cases, those who conform to this law and obey his will.

Our opponents abroad and at home—entertaining faith in Democratic principles or Democratic institutions—believing that our national prosperity is merely a brilliant bubble, have been predicting from year to year, ever since the commencement of our existence as a nation, its immediate explosion. The history of every year, gentlemen, has falsified the sinister predictions of the preceding one. We were told at the commencement of the Revolutionary war that we should fall into anarchy. We replied by establishing the Federal Constitution. We were told that we were too weak to sustain our rights as a nation against the monarchies of Europe. We replied by successfully resisting the aggressions of Great Britain, and by securing a fair and just indemnity from every other power that has ventured to injure us. We were told that our territory was too large for union. We have doubled its extent, and the bond of our union is found to be stronger than before. We were told that Democracy was "savage and wild," that we were alien, as a community, to the arts and graces of civilized life. We were sneeringly asked, who reads an American book? We replied through the mouths of Irving, Cooper, Sedgwick, Prescott, Bancroft, Bowditch, and Channing—by

the pencil of West, Copley, Stuart, and Allston—by the chisel of Greenough—by the wonder-working genius of Franklin, Whitney, and Fulton.

And now, gentlemen, after the failure of all their sinister predictions, we are still told that there is no virtue in Democratic institutions; that "free suffrage is a curse to any people;" and that a few years more will demonstrate the futility of all our theories. Let our future history furnish the answer. I will venture, in my turn, to predict that our course hereafter will be not less prosperous than it has heretofore been; that the situation of our country two centuries hence will form as brilliant a contrast to its present one, as this does to its infant condition two centuries ago. Let but the present and each succeeding generation be true to the principles and example of our noble fathers—rallying, as they did, with undinching courage, to the standard of DEMOCRATIC TRUTH—and there is no assignable limit to your national progress. Your young communities shall grow up into vast Republican empires; your Union shall embrace the continent. Your States shall be numbered by hundreds, and your population by hundreds of millions. Your example and success shall reform the world. Should you, on the other hand, or your successors, which I deem impossible, prove false to the doctrine and example of our ancestors, should you ever, in an evil hour, desert the banner of Democracy, and permit the antagonist principle to plant its baleful seeds in our soil, the course of our prosperity would be at once checked, our Union would fall into fragments, and our States sink like those of ancient and modern Europe, through a series of bloody revolutions, into the gulf of national ruin.

It is for these reasons, gentlemen, that we sustain the Democratic principles and the Democratic Administration of the General Government; that we rejoice in the successes of the Democratic party. We feel no pride in party triumphs, merely as such; we have no pleasure in achieving victories over neighbors, friends and brothers. We have no desire to exclude our opponents, who possess so large a share of the wealth, talent and individual worth of the community, from the conspicuous stations to which their personal qualities would entitle them. Let them only be true to the principles that constitute the national faith. Let them only lay aside their distrust of the people, adopt with us the noble creed of liberty and equal rights, and open their eyes to the greatness and beauty of our common country. America will then know but one party, and will present to her enemies abroad, and to an admiring world, the spectacle of a completely united, as she now does, that of a free, prosperous, and happy people.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Rowan County, on the 17th ult., by Aeos Ribelin, Esq., Mr. ADAM HARTMAN to Miss CATHARINE HARKEY, of Cabarrus.

In Cabarrus County, on the 17th ult., by Christopher Milchor, Esq., Mr. WILLIE MORGAN of Rowan, to Miss SUSANNAH ICEHOUR, of Cabarrus.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this Town, on the 1st instant, Mr. THOMAS BENSON, aged about 35 years.

In this County, on the 4th inst., Mr. WILLIAM POSTON, son of Benjamin Poston, Esq., aged about 18 years.

In Stokes County, on the 2nd instant, BYRON C. CONRAD, only son of Jacob Conrad, Esq., aged three years.—Also, on the 4th instant, Mr. JACOB CONRAD, aged 57 years.—The father and son were buried in the same grave.—[*Comm.*

In this County, on the 17th ult., by a fit of the Palsy, Mr. JOHN REED, aged about 70 years.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable lands in Lincoln County:

ONE TRACT

containing **302** acres, lying on the Catawba River six miles below Beattie's Ford.

A Tract of **132** acres adjoining the above.

A Tract of **288** acres adjoining the last.

A Tract known as the

CATAWBA SPRINGS,

containing **709** acres, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

The Subscriber having determined to sell, these lands may be had on very liberal terms, with a credit of one, two, and three years.

Any one desiring to purchase and wishing to examine any of the lands, will be shown them by applying to Dr. S. X. JOHNSON who resides in the neighborhood, and who will inform them of further particulars in relation to terms.

H. W. CONNOR.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 8, 1839. tf

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR. R. W. WHITINGTON.

HAVING located himself in the *Town of Salisbury*, offers his professional services to the citizens of Rowan, and the adjoining counties.

He may be found at Col. LONG'S HOTEL, where he is prepared to perform any and every

DENTAL OPERATION.

N. B. Examinations made without charge—materials and work warranted in all cases.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1839. tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph T. Dickson, dec'd., are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons who have claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. BARBER, Executor.

November 8, 1839. 3t

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED immediately, a Male and Female Teacher, to take charge of the Academies at this place.

The Gentleman to be well qualified to prepare Students for the University of this State, and the Lady to teach the

BRANCHES

usually taught in Female Institutions in this State.

N. B. A married Gentleman whose lady would take charge of the Female Academy would be preferred.

A. D. CARTER,
LEMUEL BINGHAM,
JOHN CLEMENT.

Mocksv[illegible], Oct. 18, 1839. tf.

Wanted

1 or 200 Head of Sheep,

for which fair prices will be given.

☞ Apply at the "ROWAN

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. tf

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, November 8, 1839.

The Public Lands.—Some of the papers in the country are urging the policy, that Congress should pass a law to divide the public lands among the several States.—This would be exceedingly convenient, and answer a very good purpose for the States which have involved themselves deeply, and now find it difficult to pay even the interest of their immense debts, but it would be altogether unwise for North Carolina to sanction any such law.—The proceeds of the Public Lands are now applied to pay the expenses of the General Government,—take it away from that object, and it follows, as a matter of course, that the system of indirect taxation will have to be increased, in order to meet these expenses.—Is it not better for North Carolina, and the other States who owe no debts, that the proceeds of sales of the Public Lands should go to the support of the Government, than that new taxes should be imposed on the people for that purpose?—Those States that have contracted millions of debt, must not expect to relieve themselves at the expense of North Carolina and the other States that were wise enough to keep out of debt.—The Public Lands were ceded to the United States for the purpose of paying the National debt,—not the State debts,—and the National debt being discharged, they should now be applied to the support of the expenses of the General Government.

That noted demagogue O'Connel has recently published a letter to one Joseph Sturge which for falsehood and insolence is equal to any of his former assaults on this country. He says he intends to bring a proposition before the next Parliament, to prevent the British Government from recognizing the *Independence of Texas*, without the consent of Mexico first obtained. He abuses Texas most immoderately, and proposes a plan for procuring the consent of Mexico to establish a free negro Colony "between Texas and the sea." He seems to be ignorant of the fact that Texas borders on the "sea." In passing along, he, as usual, heaps his abuse on the Southern States with a most unsparing hand. What a blessed thing it would be if this agitating intermeddler, with a few more of his philanthropic coadjutors in disturbing the public peace on both sides of the Atlantic, was finally located in some "free negro colony" where they might give free indulgence to their partialities for their colored brethren, the balance of their days. It is a great pity that this demagogue does not take it into his head to visit Texas, or even Vicksburg. We have no doubt that he would meet with a warm reception at either place, or indeed in any of the Southern States.

Next Vice President,—The Tennessee Legislature has passed Resolutions, recommending James K. Polk, Governor of that State, as a proper person for Vice President. We notice that the Democratic Meeting in Orange county have done the same thing. "Tecumseh" will probably decline a re-election

The Bank of Charleston, the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and the Commercial Bank of Columbia, have refused to join the others in suspending specie payments.—They redeem all their notes promptly in gold and silver when demanded.

New Orleans Banks.—The Banks of New Orleans,—and all in Louisiana, it is probable,—have suspended specie payments "until the Northern Banks shall have renewed their payments in specie."

Pennsylvania Elections.—The late State Elections in Pennsylvania resulted in the choice of 86 Administration men, and 47 Whigs in the Legislature.—The Democratic majority, 39.

Ohio Elections.—The late State Elections in Ohio, resulted in favor of the Administration, giving a majority of 40 votes on joint ballot of the Houses.

The stock of the United States Bank were, at the last accounts, down to 67, in New York City.—What a fall from greatness!—Many of the papers assert that the Institution is bankrupt, and it certainly does look very much that way;—its bills protested abroad for non-payment, and its notes depreciated at home, one third of their nominal value in the dollar.—We think, however, that by hard exertion, and the aid of heavy capitalists, it may be able to live through its difficulties and again resume.

New Jersey.—We some time since, stated that the election for members of the Legislature in this State, had resulted in favor of the Whigs. It now appears that the Whigs have a majority of the members of the Legislature, but the Democrats have a majority of about 2000 in the popular vote of the State.

Col. S. H. Butler, has been elected to Congress in the Columbia, S. C. District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Elmore.

The Columbia Telescope says that Genl. Hamilton *did* succeed in negociating a loan for Texas, in England of $5,000,000, at 8 per ct. interest.

Advices from Texas, state that the Yellow Fever had broken out in Houston;—the deaths numbered eight or ten daily.

The Fever has in a great measure disappeared from N. Orleans.

It still continues without any abatement of its malignity, in Mobile by the papers of the 28rd October.

McDonald the Van Buren Candidate in Georgia, was elected by a majority of about 1200 votes.

The official returns of the Tennessee Election give Gov. Polk a majority of 2566.

The *Hon. Jos. M. White*, formerly a member of Congress from Florida, died in St. Louis, Missouri on the 19th ultimo.

The *Hon. Wm. W. Potter*, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died a few days since.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I came across that "Federal paper," the "Carolina Watchman" a few days ago, and notice that those printers, and some of their Federal scribblers, assume to themselves great authority towards you, and the other Republicans of this part of the country. A stranger might suppose from their tone and language, that we all belong to them, and are responsible to them for our conduct. Now, for one, I wish these self-conceited Federalists to know, that if they belong to Nick Biddle, and Henry Clay, we are free men, and are not accountable to them, for our political opinions, or actions.—What business is it of these impudent Blue-lights, who the Republicans go for as next President, or next Governor?—I suppose they wish us to follow the dictation of their Caucuses that they are going to hold in Raleigh, and Harrisburg, but we, the Republicans of the country, will bow to no Caucus, but go for whom we think best. If these Federal gentry choose to go for the Tariffite, Henry Clay,—or the abolitionist Harrison, or even for their friend old Nick himself, let them do so, but they must not think they can force the People to do as they please. We are free men;—our forefathers refused to wear the yoke of *King George*, and we do not intend to submit to the yoke of KING CAUCUS.

The truth is that these self-conceited Federalists seem to think that the people are not capable of acting for themselves, and stand in need of such guardians as *they* are;—they claim to possess all the learning, and intelligence in the country, and that the Republicans are all fools.—Now if they could see themselves, as other people see them, they would find many empskulled boobies in their ranks, whose heads have more cosscif, than brains. But still, we Republicans, are willing to let these boobies and all, go for whom they please, and all we ask of them is to mind their own business, and let the Republicans have their choice likewise. When the proper time comes, the Republicans will make choice of some one for President, and if it even should be the "Dutchman," Martin Van Buren, the Federalists will have no right to complain,—for it is none of their business. We live in a Free country, and intend to act as becomes Free-men.

JEFFERSON.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I herewith send you a newspaper in which you will find an address of Governor Everett of Massachusetts, which I must ask of you the favor to publish in the Western Carolinian.—There may be some expressions in it, that do not exactly suit you, but you must acknowledge, upon the whole, that he takes a just and correct view of the principles of parties. I hope every candid reader of your paper will meditate seriously and dispassionately on the views therein presented. The Farmers of the country particularly, ought to read, and ponder it well.

AN OLD FASHIONED REPUBLICAN.

For the Address referred to by our Correspondent, see the preceding page.

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewalt's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:

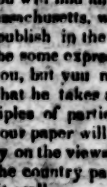
1,700 lbs of Sugar,
1,600 do. Coffee,
3 hhds. Molasses,
50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cognac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time. JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

May 1st, 1839. 29:1y

STILL LATER THAN EVER.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.



Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco, Sp. Starch, Soaps, Perfumeries, PASTE and Wrapping Paper, Paper and Paints, Malaga, Port, Sherry, Champaign, Muscat and Claret Wines, French, Peach and Apple Brandy, Gin, Monongahela and old Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass Ware, Bottles, Lemon and Ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Casks, Pocket Books and Maps, Pipe, Iron and Composition Mortars, and Pestles, Candle Wick, Blacking, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shoolbred's, Peters', Moffat's, Evens', Brandreth's, Pleasant Pills, Houck's and Swaim's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough Drops, Snuff Boxes, Spices, Pepper Sauce, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Back Gamon Boards, Matches, Bales of Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swaim's Vermifuge, and a thousand other articles just received and for sale cheap at the Apothecary sign, by

C. B. & C. K. W.

Salisbury, June 7, 1839. tf

COMBINED ATTRACTION!!

CIRCUS AND GIRAFFE

Exhibition United.

TO be Exhibited at SALISBURY, on Thursday 21st, and Friday the 22nd days of November, 1839, for TWO DAYS ONLY; hours of Exhibition from ½ past 12 to 4 P. M.—Admittance 50 Cents, Children and Servants half price.

The proprietors of the Giraffe and New York Circus and Arena Company, respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into arrangements to travel and exhibit together, at the same time and place, under a pavilion large enough to hold both exhibitions, and accommodate 3,000 spectators.

The Giraffe, or Camelopard.

This stupendous, majestic, and beautiful animal is acknowledged to be the greatest wonder of the animal kingdom. It is not only the tallest of all known creatures, but the rarest and most singular character. It has been the greatest desideratum of naturalists in all ages, and but few specimens have been seen for the last thousand years. It was known to the Persians about 2,000 years ago, having been brought as a present to Hystaspes, father of Darius I, several centuries before the Christian era, by Abyssinians, who brought it from the interior of Africa, where alone it has ever been found.

THE CIRCUS.

This exhibition is fitted up in a style which renders it superior to any thing of the kind in the country. Every exertion will be made on the part of the Equestrians as well as the Managers to make it interesting and worthy of patronage.

The scene in the circle will present a variety of new and interesting feats of Horsemanship and other varied scenes of amusements and Equestrian exercises, which will constitute the most delightful and genteel entertainment ever offered in this place.

MR. NELLIS, the celebrated youth, born without arms, will give an exhibition with his toes at the same time and place of the Giraffe and Circus Exhibition.

For particulars of performances see hand bills.

Admission 25 cents,—entrance to this splendid exhibition from the inside of the Giraffe and Circus pavilion.

The above will be exhibited at Ashboro', on Monday 18th, at Prestly Ray's store, on Tuesday 19th, and at Lexington on Wednesday 20th days of November, 1839.

BAGGING, ROPING, AND GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

50 lbs. Cotton Bagging, 42 to 44 inches,
30 coils Bale Rope,
30 kegs Nails,
40 bags Coffee,
18 hhds. Sugar,
1,000 lbs. Loaf do.
500 lbs. Spring Steel,
53 pr. Elliptic Springs,
500 lbs Blister Steel,
144 Bottles Tonic Mixture,
20 large Covering Hides,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
100 kegs White Lead,

by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept 27, 1839.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 2nd Monday (14th October,) under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, whose high qualifications as an Instructress are already so favorably known to the public, as to render commendation unnecessary.

Besides the usual Literary Branches of Female Education, the course will embrace Music, Needle Work and Painting.

Terms of Tuition will be for

Spelling, Reading, Defining Words, &c.	$6 50
Elements of History, Geography and Emerson's 2d part of Arithmetic,	$10 50
History, Nat. Philosophy, Algebra, Chemistry, Botany, English Grammar, Parker's Exercises in Composition, Geography of the Heaven's, Universal Geography, Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Watts on the Mind, and Evidences of Christianity,	$16 50
Music,	$24 00
French,	$10 00

☞ Board can be had in the Village on moderate terms.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
WM. DAVIDSON,
DAN. ALEXANDER,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER,
JOSHUA D. BOYD,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BRALY OATES,
} Trustees.

November 1, 1839. 3t

☞ Miss HUTCHISON respectfully informs her friends that she has obtained a supply of new and beautiful patterns of work just from Paris.

Twin Cot ton Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

Warrants for sale here.

Salisbury Female Academy.

The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy

INFORM the public that this Institution will be opened on the [illegible] of October next. In their selection of a Principal, they have been particularly careful to procure a person of capacity and respectable talents, and one who will command the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who send for their daughters to be educated. Under the intellectual and moral culture [illegible] will qualify them to engage with confidence and dignity in the [illegible] to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable [illegible] for Teachers, a Gentleman and Lady [illegible] tions. Meanwhile Miss [illegible] RAMSEY, a young Lady in [illegible] literary [illegible] and capacity for such a situation, they have [illegible] confidence; and who has hitherto taught [illegible] and other Seminaries with much satisfaction. As will as the other Teachers are retained, Miss RAMSEY will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For beginners per session of 5 months,	[illegible]
For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geography and History,	$8 00
The above, with the higher branches in Literary Department,	$2 00
Music on the Piano or Guitar	[illegible]
Painting,	$10 00

Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wax flowers will be also taught, if desired, at $5 each.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them so cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workmanship in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

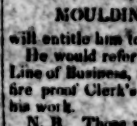
He would refer gentlemen wishing work done, in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, for specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COE.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

PIEDMONT HOUSE.



THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

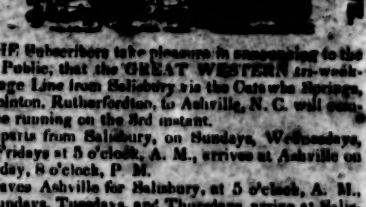
his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the best quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he says come a call and trial.

ANDREW CARDLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. tf.

Western Stage



THE Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that the GREAT WESTERN tri-weekly Stage Line from Salisbury via the Catawba Springs, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, to Ashville, N. C. will commence running on the 3rd instant.

Departs from Salisbury, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 o'clock, A. M., arrives at Ashville on next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Ashville for Salisbury, at 5 o'clock, A. M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, arrive at Salisbury next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.

This Line for SPEED, GOOD DRIVERS, TEAMS, and COACHES cannot be surpassed by any line in the State. It connects with the DAILY LINE at Salisbury for the North, and at Ashville with the line to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C. for the West will find this the nearest Route by 20 miles, and decidedly the cheapest.—And for fine roads, romantic scenery, particularly the Gap over the Blue Ridge, it is not excelled by any other in N. C.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1839. tf

N. B. This Line, intersects the Line to Columbia for Greenville, N. C., via Spartanburg, and the Limestone Springs. A. B. & C. W. L.

☞ The North Carolina Standard, and Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus, will insert the above advertisement weekly for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

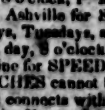
Notice.

IN obedience to an order of the Honorable Court of Law and Equity, of Davidson County Fall Term, 1839; I will sell on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, on Saturday the 30th of November next, a TRACT OF LAND, belonging to the heirs of J. B. Peebles, dec'd., containing 209 acres, said land lies on the Huntsville road, leading from Salisbury to Salem, 18 miles from the former, and 17 miles from the latter place; it has been long known as a place of Entertainment.—The situation is healthy, [illegible] well adapted to the culture of Cotton, and all the varieties of grain commonly raised in this country; there is about 150 acres in cultivation with a good DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out-houses, it is also a handsome situation for a merchant, with a good well of Water.—The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved Security.

DRURY PEEBLES.

November 1st, 1839. 5t.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,



RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it a an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as onetor two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very rich ore extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine* is situated a few [illegible] and according to the directions they necessarily pass through a [illegible] Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more particular description, will call on Reuben Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information. Any persons wishing to contract for the same, will call on Mr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N.C.

WM. H. HEATH.

[illegible] tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS;

Tract, No. 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,880 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,997 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,953, lying on Lick creek.
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

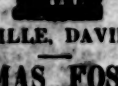
well made, and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,



IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MARRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

DR. C. B. DOUGLAS,

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRIOR

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS

AND

Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as he has) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 28, 1838.

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionable* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, May 24th, 1839. tf

NEW JEWELRY, &c.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Morus Multicaulis,

FRUIT TREES, &C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth:) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears,
Peaches, Plums,
Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 16 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccaubo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Hat Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839. tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE,

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

R. AUSTIN, Agent.

Salisbury, July 5, 1839. tf

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

June 7, 1839. tf

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

☞ Apply at this **Office.**

September 20, 1839. tf.

Warrants for sale here.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME:

THE following details of a SCHEME or LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. *Prizes* to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of *warranting that every prize shall be drawn and paid*, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the six *hundred prize holders*.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend *early application*, being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.
156 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!! $500,000!!!
$25,000!!

6 Prizes of - - $20,000!!
2 Prizes of - - $15,000!!
3 Prizes of - - $10,000!!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS,

The richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in

This or any other Country.

Tickets only $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.
SYLVESTER & Co., 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers!!!

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards, in succession.

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—The Arcade, 280 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 128 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 pr. annum, and valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common str. 146 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str.—Rented at $1,200—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 25 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str. 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at $1,500 valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10½ in. deep in front of Custom-house street—Rented at $1,500—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 339, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127 ft. 11 in. deep—Rented at $1,000—valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock—$100 each,	25,000
1 " 200 ditto, Commercial ditto, $100 each	20,000
1 " 150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders'—100 each,	15,000
1 " 100 ditto, City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 " 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	10,000
1 " 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	10,000
1 " 50 ditto, Exchange Bank, $100 each	5,000
1 " 50 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	5,000
1 " 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	2,500
1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	2,500
1 " 15 ditto, Mechanic's & Traders', $100 each,	1,500
1 " 15 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	1,500
20 " each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 " each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 " each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 " each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 " each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20::::No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previous to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prize as may be drawn to its numbers, and the fortunate holders of such Prize will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

June 7, 1839. 6—m

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Negroes Wanted.

FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Col. R. W. Long's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.

May 17, 1839. tf

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The universal estimation in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters* are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietor of them pronounces his successful medicines to deserves of passing them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be restored to general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.—The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and very many other variations of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of Pills.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE*.

It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners," when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that *Fever and Ague* is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *Life Medicines* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if persevered in, effect a *permanent cure*; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters*.

For further particulars of the above medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the person, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be *positive and radical cure* of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the *Life Medicines* are the only medicines that will *thoroughly* effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and growing portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the cornfields of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older States, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last, to sink under some disease to which they are predisposed by the climate of the West, the *Fever and Ague*. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—the El Dorado become a desert, and the word, made by the sear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—[illegible] the *Life Medicines*, and you will yet astonish your most sanguine expectations, for they will assuredly restore you to health."

Fever and Ague is a complaint which [illegible] at its first approach, and continued [illegible] Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the cessation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to [illegible] the wreck. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the Medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Agents for the same.

Salisbury, N. C., July 26, 1839.

NEW PROSPECTUS

OF

THE REPUBLICAN.

"THE REPUBLICAN" has been published in Wilmington, North Carolina, for six months, and will be continued so long as sufficient patronage is received to defray the expenses of its publication. It has now [illegible] four hundred subscribers, and it is believed that if our friends to whom this Prospectus is sent will make a little exertion, the number may be doubled. For the support of our paper, we are compelled to rely almost entirely upon our subscription list, as the advertising patronage is almost exclusively in the hands of the *Whigs*; and they cherish towards our press the [illegible] hostility.

It is important that a Republican press should be sustained at this place. It is peculiarly important to the Republican party of this Congressional District. This town is about the centre of the District. The importance of the press may safely be inferred from the malignant and bitter persecution we have met with from the Whigs for our effort to establish it. It is important to the whole Republican party of North Carolina, that this press should be sustained. There is no other Republican paper published in a circuit of 75 miles; and if we except the Tarboro' "Press," there is none within 75 miles. There is no Republican paper published in the Newbern District. We appeal to our friends in that District for the aid we have already received in extending our circulation, and hope they will help us still farther.

The name of our paper indicates its character. It is a warm advocate of the old *Jeffersonian* doctrines as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. It is the *unsparing foe of monopoly*. It wages no half-way opposition, but "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." We will not compromise on this point: *interests* may be compromised, but *principles* never. In the contest now going on between the *money power* and *popular liberty*, it will be found heretofore a zealous, and we hope, an efficient advocate of the rights of the people. It will advocate the *rights of trade* and the *rights of labor*, and oppose the union of *Bank and State*, as not less corrupting than the union of *Church and State*. It supports the present Administration, and will continue to do so as long as the Government is administered on sound Republican or State-Rights doctrines.

All sectarian and irreligious matter will be carefully excluded from the columns of "The Republican."

Our paper is published in the midst of constant personal danger: in fact we are almost weekly the victims of *personal assault*.

We hope those to whom this is sent will make some effort to procure subscribers. Our terms are Three Dollars per annum.

☞ We do not expect a profit of one dollar beyond the support of the press.

GEORGE HOUSTON, Sen.
Editor and Proprietor.

September 20, 1839.

LEATHER, Boots, & Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD inform the public, that they still carry on the *Tanning Business*, and in connection with it, the BOOT and SHOE MAKING at their Tan Yard, on the 2nd Square, East of the Court-House; where they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole-Leather and Skirting, Harness, Bridle, and Upper Leather, Covering Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars. Also a large supply of BOOTS, of first and second quality; Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES, of a superior quality; and a large stock of coarse Shoes, of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have no hesitation in warranting our work to be as well done as any in the State, which we will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Also, a first rate pair of *Boot Trees*, and a set of second handed *Lasts* for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS.

N. B. Hides will be taken in exchange for work done in the above business. B. & C.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. 154.

Mons. Rouechie,

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—

Sugar and Coffee,	Soap and Candles,
Oranges,	Cod Fish,
Lemons,	Herring,
Raisins,	Mackerel,
Almonds,	Sardines,
Sweet Crackers,	Anchovies,
Newark Cider,	Lime Juice,
Lemon Syrup,	Albany Ale,
Wines and	Liquors

of the *best qualities, and of the latest importation*.

Salisbury, June 28, 1839. tf

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS are celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, as to be received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. Swaney & Shankle, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. The advertisement dated [illegible]